

its length, 4 lines. Head, consisting of its two tubular bothria, about 7 lines in length and 3 lines in breadth. Bothria smooth, cylindrical, arched outwardly, and connected together throughout their whole extent, and each of about the same diameter at the top as at the bottom. Upper openings circular and large; lower openings very small and quite terminal. Neck none. Articulations at anterior extremity extremely small, appearing like mere rugæ. Articulations of rest of body, in adult specimens, very numerous, narrow, much broader than long, and crowded together; in smaller and apparently younger specimens (which, however, look as if perfect in length), the articulations near the posterior extremity are, comparatively speaking, much larger, longer than broad, and are more like those of *B. laticeps* or *B. pythonis*. The most distinguishing character is the size and shape of the head.

*Hab.* Intestines of the *Morelia spilotes*, from Australia. (*Mus. Brit.*).

For the specimens of this species I am indebted to Dr. A. Günther, who found them attached to the inner surface of the intestines of a specimen of an Australian Python, the Diamond-Snake, *Morelia spilotes*.

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January 24, 1865.

E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following extract from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Bennett, F.Z.S., dated Sydney, Nov. 18th, relating to a living specimen of the Lyre-bird of New Holland (*Menura superba*), which the Acclimatization Society of that city were intending to transmit by the first favourable opportunity to this Society:—

“After repeated trials of keeping this wild and restless bird in captivity, and having procured and lost in one year numerous living birds of all ages, from the young bird to the adult, we have so far succeeded as to preserve one alive and in excellent health, and feeding well, since the 23rd of August last; to this day it continues in good health and condition. It is a young bird, at present in immature plumage, and the sex cannot yet be determined. It is placed in a large wire compartment with the Talegallas or Brush-Turkeys, and it appears to enjoy their society very much. Whether their company reconciles it to confinement I cannot say; but, at all events, it feeds well and thrives, and displays a great amount of activity for a great part of the day, running about the cage incessantly, scratching the ground. It feeds on the larva of the *Tettigonia* or “Locust” of the colonists, meat chopped very small, slugs, and worms. This bird was captured at Broughton’s Pass, Illawarra district. Should we be fortunate enough to keep it alive by the time of the departure of the ‘La Hogue,’ it will be sent to the Zoological Society under

Mr. Broughton's care, when it will have every chance of reaching England alive."

The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to the fine young male specimen of the Prong-horned Antelope of America (*Antilocapra americana*), just received, in the Society's Menagerie, being as he believed, the first instance of the introduction of this animal alive into Europe. This animal, of which a water-colour drawing by Mr. Wolf (Plate III.) was exhibited, had been imported into New York from California, and thence brought to this country.

Mr. Sclater exhibited a stuffed specimen of a Water-Pipit considered by Mr. Gould to be *Anthus spinoletta* (Linn.), from the collection of the Bishop of Oxford, V.P. of the Society, and read the following letter, giving particulars as to its supposed capture in this country:—

"44 Ship Street, Dec. 22, 1864.

"MY LORD,—In answer to your note of this morning respecting the Water-Pipit, I beg to say we cannot give very definite information as to the truth of its capture; but we remember the circumstances very well.

"It was killed, about the winter of 1859 or 1860, by a young gentleman from the Brighton College, who was in the habit of shooting a great many birds, on an extensive beach extending from the outskirts of Brighton to Shoreham, where there are some large ponds and a good expanse of mud, which at high tide is covered with water.

"He had that day killed several birds, namely, Skylarks, Pipits, &c., which he brought to me the same evening. I immediately noticed the Water-Pipit amongst them as a bird new to me, and strongly recommended him to have it preserved; but he refused, and gave me all his birds. I preserved it at once and kept it, expecting to be able at some future time to discover its species, which I did shortly after purchasing Mr. Bree's 'Birds of Europe.'

"The reason that we cannot tell the exact date is that, as it was given to us, no entry was made in our books.

"Your Lordship's obedient Servant, &c.,

"JOHN PRATT."

Mr. Sclater stated that a second specimen of the same species, obtained under similar circumstances, was in the possession of Mr. Gould.

Mr. Sclater exhibited the type specimen of *Galago monteiri*\*, Bartlett, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 231, pl. xxviii., from the collection of Mr. L. A. Monteiro, and stated that he had compared it with the specimens of *Galago crassicaudata* and *Otogale crassicaudata*, var. *kirkii*, Gray (P. Z. S. 1864, p. 456), in the British Museum.

Mr. Sclater stated that the specimen called "var. *kirkii*" by Dr. Gray was intermediate in colouring between what Dr. Gray considered the typical *G. crassicaudata* and the present specimen.

\* *Callotus monteiri*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 145.



J. Wolf. lth.

M & N Hanhart imp

ANTILOCAPRA AMERICANA.